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How to use this guide

We know the diagnosis of hemophilia can be overwhelming. This guide can help answer concerns, while giving you important information to share with family or friends.

Your health care provider has suggested that you or your child start treatment. This means that your health care provider believes you have a good chance of responding to medicine. We're here to help, every step of the way. Remember that taking your medicine as prescribed will help you or your child live a healthy life. Please do not stop taking your medicine without checking with your health care provider.

Health care providers have learned how to individualize treatment so that each patient has the best chance of responding. The treatment you or your child receives may differ from the treatment of other patients with hemophilia. This is one of the reasons it is so important that you talk with your health care provider or with a Prime Therapeutics Specialty Pharmacy (Prime Specialty Pharmacy) nurse or pharmacist.

Personal support can help make a challenging journey easier





24/7 ACCESS

Visit us online

MyPrime.com/Specialty

A pharmacist is always available to answer questions **877.627.6337 (TTY 711)**

There are four parts to this guide

1 Understanding your hemophilia

We're here to help you become a more informed member. In this chapter, we'll discuss how to live your best life with a hemophilia diagnosis.

2 Taking care of your body

Find ways to take charge of your health — both physically and mentally — with proactive changes.

3 Hemophilia treatment approaches

Want to learn more about what treatment approaches that your health care provider or the Prime Specialty Pharmacy team might suggest? We'll go over possible treatment plans, including medicine and other ways to help manage hemophilia in a way that works best for your lifestyle.

4 Understanding side effects

Learn tips to help reduce side effects, and know when to call your health care provider.

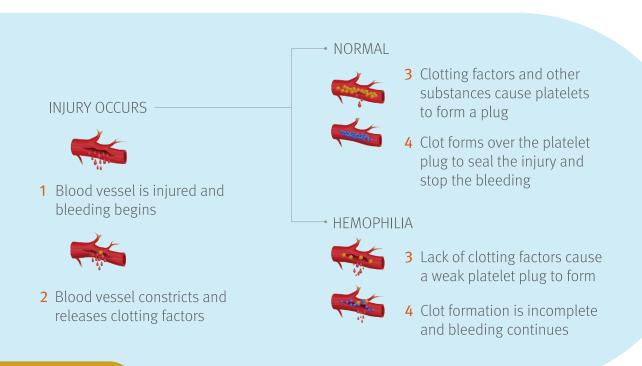


Understanding hemophilia

Did you know that about 20,000 males in the U.S. are living with hemophilia?¹ Whether you or your child is newly diagnosed or has been living with hemophilia for a while, this guide is all about helping you become better informed about hemophilia and your options for staying healthy.

What is hemophilia?

Hemophilia is a rare bleeding disorder in which the blood doesn't clot normally. People with hemophilia have too little of a specific protein (clotting factors) in their blood that is needed to help blood clot. The severity of hemophilia is related to the level of clotting factor in the blood (e.g., severe is indicated with very low levels of clotting factors).²



Types of hemophilia

There are several different types of hemophilia. The most common types, A and B, are inherited and are caused by a mutation in one of your or your child's genes. Inherited means the disorder runs in families. In hemophilia A, a person does not have enough of a clotting protein called factor VIII. In hemophilia B, a person does not have enough of a clotting protein called factor IX.²

Hemophilia A occurs about four times as often as hemophilia B.¹

In rare cases, your body forms antibodies that attack the clotting factors in the blood and prevents the blood from clotting. This is an acquired form of hemophilia rather than inherited.²

Who is affected?

Hemophilia occurs in approximately one in 5,000 male births according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It is usually inherited by the males in the family, but some families have no prior history of hemophilia. In rare cases, females who are carriers of hemophilia can also have symptoms of hemophilia. A carrier is a female who can pass the genetic mutation on to her children.² All racial and ethnic groups can contract hemophilia.¹

What are the symptoms?

The symptoms of hemophilia can range from excessive bleeding after trauma or injury to sudden bleeding with no known cause. Spontaneous bleeding may occur with very low levels of specific clotting factors (factor VIII or factor IX). With only slightly lower levels of clotting factor, excessive bleeding may occur only after injury or surgery.³

Common symptoms include^{1,2}:

- Joint pain, swelling and stiffness of the joints (signs of bleeding into the joints)
- Large bruises or a 'blood blister' (bleeding into skin, muscle and soft tissue (hematoma))
- Bleeding of the mouth and gums, and bleeding that is hard to stop after dental work
- → Blood in the urine or stool
- ··· Frequent and hard-to-stop nosebleeds
- Bleeding in the head of the infant after a difficult delivery

What are the risk factors for developing hemophilia?1,2

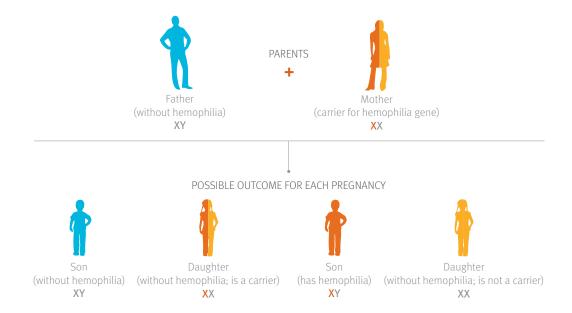
Hemophilia is a genetic disease. A genetic disease is one that may be passed down from parent to child. Genetic diseases are passed down through chromosomes. Every cell in the human body has 46 chromosomes arranged into pairs. One chromosome of each pair comes from the mother and the other comes from the father.

One specific pair of chromosomes determines the sex of a person. Sex chromosomes can be either X or Y. People who inherit two X chromosomes are female. Those who inherit one X and one Y are male. Mothers can only transmit X chromosomes, so it is the sex chromosome from the father that determines the sex of the child.

The gene for hemophilia is linked to the X chromosome, so it is only inherited through an X chromosome. Remember that females have two X chromosomes. For a female to develop hemophilia, both of her X chromosomes must have the hemophilia gene. If one is normal and the other has the hemophilia gene, she will not have the disease but will be a carrier. A carrier can pass the disease on to her children.

Remember that males have one X chromosome and one Y chromosome. Males who inherit the hemophilia gene on their X chromosome will develop hemophilia.

The majority of people with hemophilia — about two-thirds — have had this disorder in their



Is hemophilia contagious?
Hemophilia is not contagious
and cannot be spread from one
individual to another.

families for several generations. About one-third of infants with hemophilia have no family history of the disease. However, these infants will be able to transmit the hemophilia gene to their children.

If you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant and have hemophilia in your family, talk to your health care provider. Your health care provider may recommend that you meet with a medical genetics expert or blood specialist to determine if you are a carrier. If you are a carrier, you may wish to have your baby tested. Your baby can be tested either during pregnancy or immediately after birth.

Diagnosing hemophilia

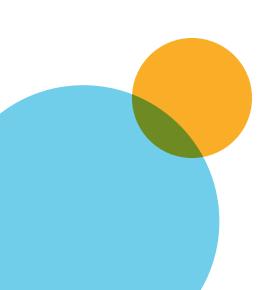
Hemophilia can be present at birth. Signs of hemophilia include lower than normal levels of certain blood proteins and an abnormally slow time to clot.

If there is no known family history of the disease, a baby is not routinely tested. This means that people with mild disease may not know that they have hemophilia until they undergo some kind of procedure. It is often discovered during dental work, surgery or after an injury that leads to abnormally heavy bleeding. This can happen during the toddler years, when children are prone to falls, or it may not occur until adulthood.

Most severe cases of hemophilia are diagnosed by one year of age.²

The level of severity of hemophilia A or B depends on the amount of clotting factor present¹:

- Severe: less than one percent of normal amount of clotting factor is present
- ••• Moderate: one to five percent of normal amount of clotting factor is present
- ••• Mild: greater than five percent but less than 50 percent of normal amount of clotting factor is present





There's nothing worse than feeling like your body is out of control. Fortunately, there are ways you can lessen the stress on your physical body and mental health by being proactive in a few areas. This includes maintaining a safe environment, healthy diet, regular exercise, a smart sleep schedule and a great support network.

Managing your symptoms

Talking with your or your child's health care provider, usually a hematologist, is the best way to develop a plan for managing hemophilia. This plan may include medicine and lifestyle changes.

Staying safe

Lifestyle changes are things you can do to manage your or your child's condition and improve overall health. People who take part in their care report fewer visits to the health care provider and better quality of life. You can take the following steps to protect your safety, prevent injuries and take good care of yourself.

Safety and prevention

- Exercise regularly by swimming, cycling or walking to build up muscles and protect joints; avoid contact sports such as football, hockey or wrestling.¹ Check with your health care provider before starting a program of exercise.
- ** Keep your or your child's teeth healthy to prevent the need for oral surgery, which can lead to excessive bleeding.²
- ••• Use helmets, safety belts and knee and elbow pads to protect yourself (or your child) from injuries.²
- ** Keep out of reach or locked away small and sharp objects and other items that could cause bleeding or harm.²
- •• Check play equipment and outdoor play areas for possible hazards.²
- Eliminate furniture with sharp corners from your home.²
- ••• Maintain a healthy weight in order to relieve stress on your or your child's body and joints.¹

Self-care

- Avoid medicines that may interfere with blood clotting, including aspirin and anti-inflammatory medicines such as ibuprofen (Advil) and naproxen (Aleve), and blood thinners such as heparin and warfarin (Coumadin).²
- Talk to your health care provider or pharmacist before taking any herbal supplements.
- Drink plenty of fluids to make sure you or your child do not become dehydrated.
- Apply direct pressure to any place on the body where you or your child are bleeding.
- Treat bleeds early and adequately. If the injury involves the head or brain, seek immediate care and notify your health care provider. Any signs or symptoms of bleeding in the brain is life threatening.
- ••• Get vaccinated for hepatitis A and hepatitis B, unless your health care provider advises otherwise.¹ Get tested regularly for bloodborne infections.¹

Eating healthy

Most people with hemophilia do not have specific dietary needs or restrictions. The most important things are to eat healthy and maintain a healthy weight. A balanced diet includes plenty of fruits, vegetables and whole grains. It also limits salt, sugar, saturated fat and alcohol.

Some tips for safe and healthy eating

- ••• Eat small meals or snacks every three to four hours instead of three large meals each day.
- Drink at least eight glasses of water or clear, caffeine-free fluids every day.

* Helping your family and friends understand hemophilia

Taking the time to educate family and friends about hemophilia can help alleviate their concerns or fears. Consider talking to your family, friends or loved ones about lifestyle modification and treatment plans for you or your child. Including those you care about can also give them a more realistic view of hemophilia. You can explain to loved ones when you or your child need help and when you prefer to be independent. Remember, you are not in this alone. Your support group may want to be more helpful than you realize.



Exercising regularly

As strange as it may seem, exercising may actually boost your or your child's energy level. It may also help with coping skills and weight management. Try to exercise regularly once you have received the approval from your health care provider.

Sleeping well

One of the best things you can do for your or your child's body is to make sure you are getting eight or more hours of sleep each night.

Maintaining a healthy weight

A healthy weight is one that allows your body to function at its best. To find out if your weight is at a healthy level, you should know your body mass index (BMI). For children, it may be best to estimate their weight on a growth chart which measures their height and weight as percentiles against average boys and girls of the same age. Here are four important factors to consider when maintaining your weight:

- Choose healthy options to keep your body functioning at its best.

 A website like ChooseMyPlate.gov can help you choose better meals.
- **Listening to your body** is an important step in maintaining a healthy weight. If you experience cravings or notice that you are drawn to certain foods, try and work them into your daily meal plan. Additionally, creating a meal-time plan that allows you to focus on your food with little distraction can help you feel satisfied, full and nurtured.
- Accountability partners can be a great way to keep your goals on track. It may seem hard to eat healthier or lose weight on your own. Pair up with a workout buddy or an accountability partner you can talk about challenges and share celebrations with.
- Create weight loss goals that are sustainable and realistic.
 Discuss your weight goals with your health care provider. A registered dietitian nutritionist (RDN) may also help you to change habits blocking your path to success. In just as little as five minutes a day, you can be off to a great start.



Supporting your emotional health

Managing your emotional health can help to maintain your physical health. Some people become overwhelmed with their diagnosis and the life adjustments they need to make. This is normal. Managing your stress and emotions and seeking help from friends, family or professionals are important aspects of staying healthy. Many patients also benefit from in-person or online support groups.

Children who have hemophilia need ongoing support and they need to know their condition is not their fault.²

Stress

Whether you or your child is newly diagnosed or has been living with hemophilia for some time, stress may be experienced at certain points during treatment. Stress may make the challenges of life difficult to handle—especially when it comes to your body. Here are three great ways you can manage stress:



Write it down: Record your thoughts in a journal and read through it often. Celebrate daily successes and share opportunities and challenges to help your brain recognize the many sides of your life.



Take a break: When you're in the midst of a particularly difficult moment, take a step back and take a deep breath. Even taking a small nap or watching something you enjoy on TV may help brighten your mood.



Find a support group: Every individual needs a healthy balance of people that are able to help in stressful situations. Keep phone numbers handy for family or friends you trust. Reach out to them as often as needed.



FOR SUPPORT

National Suicide Prevention Hotline

1.800.273.8255 TTY 1.800.799.4889

Crisis Textline

Text "GO" to 741-741

National Hemophilia Foundation

Hemophilia.org 212.328.3700

Hemophilia Federation of America

HemophiliaFed.org 1.800.230.9797

Depression

Depression is not a character flaw or weakness. It's a health problem that starts from a chemical imbalance in the brain. If you have thoughts of suicide or of harming yourself or others, call 911 or go to the emergency room.

Coping and support

Dealing with a chronic illness can be difficult at times. Here are some tips for helping you or your child cope:

- Take time to educate your family and friends about hemophilia to help them better understand and support you.
- Talk with your child's babysitters, daycare providers, teachers, coaches or other leaders of afterschool activities about your child's hemophilia and when to call you or call emergency care.²
- Contact a comprehensive hemophilia treatment center (HTC) near you for additional information and support; check with your health care provider or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website (www.cdc.gov) to find hemophilia treatment centers in your area.¹
- ••• Consider joining a support group or seeking therapy with a counselor who knows about hemophilia; ask your health care provider for recommendations.

* A note on depression

Everyone feels sad now and then. Sometimes a deep sadness or loss of interest in activities you usually enjoy can actually be a medical illness called depression. Depression can cause deeply sad feelings or high anxiety around everyday activities, and may make it hard to live your life the way you want.

If you think you or your child may be depressed, talk with your health care provider. The health care provider may prescribe an antidepressant medicine to help with symptoms. Please note that it may take several weeks to feel the full benefit of antidepressants. Your health care provider may also recommend counseling with a mental health professional. It can be helpful to speak to someone about the impact hemophilia has had on your life.

Hemophilia treatment approaches



Taking an active role in your or your child's health care includes paying careful attention to both symptoms and treatment. It also means talking openly with your health care provider. This part of the guide can help you:

- ··· Track your or your child's medicine side effects
- Understand more about how your condition might affect your quality of life
- ••• Understand more about how to get the most from medicine therapy
- ••• Write down questions or concerns to discuss with your health care provider

Staying on track with your medicines

Here is what you can do to help get good results from medicine therapy:

DO

- Call your health care provider or pharmacist with any questions you may have about your or your child's medicines.
- ••• Educate yourself about medicines for hemophilia, especially risks and warnings.
- *** Keep a list of the names and prescribed amounts for each medicine you or your child are taking.
- Stick to the medicine schedule your health care professional has prescribed.
- Add taking medicines into your normal routine.
- Check with your health care provider before starting any new medicines, including vitamins, supplements, herbal remedies, prescription medicines and over-the-counter products.

DON'T

Skip or change doses. By taking your medicine as prescribed, you will improve the chances for a positive treatment outcome.

8

ASK YOUR HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

Remember to talk with your health care provider about your or your child's lab test results. Make sure you understand what they mean. Don't be afraid to ask questions if you need further clarification.

Treatment strategies and goals

Hemophilia has no cure. The goal of treatment is to prevent and control bleeding. The two main approaches to managing bleeding work to correct the deficiency in clotting factors or to help the blood to clot.

Getting quick treatment for bleeding is important. Quick treatment can limit the damage to your or your child's body. If you or your child have hemophilia, learn to recognize signs of bleeding. Other family members should also learn to watch for signs of bleeding in a child who has hemophilia. Children sometimes ignore signs of bleeding because they want to avoid the discomfort of treatment.²

Administering your medicine

Some medicines for hemophilia cannot be taken by mouth. Instead, they must be injected into the vein or a port in the chest.

Your health care provider may recommend either preventive (also called prophylactic) or on-demand infusions (IV) of clotting factor. On-demand infusions are infusions given after a bleed has started. The choice will depend on the severity of your hemophilia. Preventive therapy can be given at regularly scheduled times of the week or before certain activities that increase the risk of bleeding such as exercise and sports.

Some health care providers recommend receiving intravenous (IV) infusions in a clinic or a hospital. Others may train you how to give yourself clotting factor or other medicine at home.

If you're worried about giving yourself or your child an injection, your health care provider, nurse or pharmacist can talk to you about any concerns. They will take the time to demonstrate how to inject the medicine properly and in many cases, they can provide a device that will help.



*A note on traveling with disease-modifying drugs

Have a successful trip by taking time to plan how to travel with your medicines. For security reasons, you may need to show a pre-printed label from your pharmacy to bring the medicine on an airplane. Contact the airlines if you have questions. Make sure to keep medicines away from heat and direct sunlight and leave room in your bag for an ice pack or insulation, if needed.

The future is bright

Studies on patients diagnosed with hemophilia are happening every day. While health care providers prefer not to use the word "cure" when talking about hemophilia, new treatments and clinical trials are ongoing to combat this disorder. With new and valuable studies continuing to help health care providers make progress with treating hemophilia, there is hope for the future. You never know when the next study will offer an incredible discovery. Remember that your body functions best with the right lifestyle choices, good communication with health care providers and by taking medicines as prescribed.

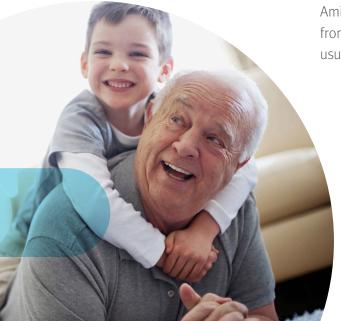
You can review the clinical trials that are in progress at **ClinicalTrials.gov** and searching "hemophilia." You can decide if a clinical trial is right for you or your child by discussing with your health care provider or pharmacist.

Medicines for hemophilia

Clotting factor replaces the clotting factor which is low or missing in the blood so the blood can clot properly. For example, factor VIII is given for hemophilia A and factor IX is given for hemophilia B.

Desmopressin acetate is a chemical similar to a hormone which releases factor VIII from where it is stored in the body tissues. It is used to treat persons who have mild to moderate hemophilia A.²

Aminocaproic acid and tranexamic acid prevent blood clots from breaking down, resulting in a firmer blood clot. They are usually given prior to a dental procedure to control the bleeding.¹



| DRUG NAME | | | FORMS | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Blood, clotting factor | | | | |
| Advate | Corifact | Koate-DVI | Recombinate | • Blood |
| Adynovate | Eloctate | Kogenate FS | Riastap | Clotting Factor |
| Alphanate | Feiba NF | Monoclate-P | Rixubis | |
| Alphanine SD | Feiba VH | Mononine | Tretten | |
| Alprolix | Helixate FS | Novoeight | Wilate | |
| Bebulin | Hemofil M | Novoseven RT | Xyntha | |
| Bebulin VH | Humate-P | Nuwiq | | |
| Benefix | Idelvion | Obizur | | |
| Coagadex | lxinity | Profilnine SD | | |

This guide is updated annually.

Additional drug information can be found on our website at MyPrime.com/Specialty.

| DRUG NAME | FORMS | POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Other types of treatment | | |
| Desmopressin Acetate (Stimate, DDAVP) | Nasal spray | • Nausea |
| | Injection | Vomiting |
| | | Weakness |
| | | Loss of appetite |
| | | Headache |
| | | Feeling restless or irritable |
| | | Confusion |
| | | Hallucinations |
| | | Muscle pain or weakness, and or seizure |

This guide is updated annually.

Additional drug information can be found on our website at MyPrime.com/Specialty.

POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS IMPORTANT INFORMATION Nausea Weakness • Tell your health care provider if you are allergic to mouse or beef proteins. Vomiting • Feeling tired • It is unknown if this drug will harm an unborn Diarrhea • Fever or pain baby or is passed into breast milk. Tell your Joint pain Itching health care provider if you are pregnant or are Sore throat Irritation where the breast feeding. injection was given Cough Stuffy nose

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Feeling like you might pass out
- Swelling
- Weight gain
- Dangerously high blood pressure (severe headache, blurred vision, buzzing in your ears, anxiety, confusion, chest pain, shortness of breath, uneven heartbeats, seizure)
- Get emergency help if you have signs of an allergic reaction (hives, difficulty breathing, swelling of your face, lips, tongue or throat).

| DRUG NAME | FORMS | POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS |
|--|---|---|
| Aminocaproic acid (Amicar) | • Oral tablet | Call your health care provider |
| | Injection | at once if you have: |
| | | Sudden numbness or weakness, especially one side of the body |
| | | Sudden headache |
| | | Confusion, hallucinations |
| | | Problems with vision, speech or balance |
| | | Sudden cough, rapid breathing, fast heart rate |
| | | Pain or swelling in one or both legs, muscle pain, tenderness or weakness with fever or flu symptoms and dark colored urine |
| | | Urinating less than usual or not at all |
| | | Drowsiness, confusion, mood changes, increased thirst, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting |
| Tranexamic acid (Cyklokapron, Lysteda) | Oral tabletInjection | Call your health care provider at once if you have: |
| | injection | Rash, hives, itching, difficulty breathing, tightness in the chest or throat |
| | | Swelling of the mouth, face, lips, or tongue; flushing of the face |
| | | Calf or leg pain, swelling, or tenderness |
| | | • Chest pain |
| | | Confusion; coughing up blood |
| | | Decreased urination or difficulty urinating |
| | | • Eye problems |
| | | • Fainting |
| | | Numbness of an arm or leg |

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Swelling, weight gain, feeling short of breath
- Slow heart rate, trouble breathing, feeling like you might pass out
- Numbness or tingling in your arms or legs
- Easy bruising or bleeding, purple or red pinpoint spots under your skin

Less serious side effects may include:

- Mild muscle pain or weakness
- Headache, tired feeling
- Nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, diarrhea
- Decreased amount of semen during sex (in men)
- Stuffy nose, watery eyes
- Vision problems
- Ringing in your ears
- Mild skin rash

- Tell your health care provider if you have kidney disease or a history of stroke or blood clots.
- Get emergency help if you have signs of an allergic reaction (hives, difficulty breathing, swelling of your face, lips, tongue or throat).
- It is unknown if this drug will harm an unborn baby or is passed into breast milk. Tell your health care provider if you are pregnant or are breast feeding.

- One-sided weakness
- Seizures
- Severe or persistent dizziness or light-headedness
- Shortness of breath
- Slurred speach
- Sudden, severe headache or vomiting
- Unusual tiredness or weakness
- Vision changes or problems (e.g. disturbance of color vision, sharpness or field of vision)

Common side effects include:

- Back pain, headache, joint pain
- Muscle pain, spasms, or cramps
- Nasal or sinus congestion
- Stomach pain
- Tiredness

- Tell your health care provider if you have color blindness (injectable) or a history of stroke, blood clots or bleeding in the brain or blood in the urine or bleeding related to kidney problems.
- Inform your health care provider if you have irregular menstrual bleeding of unknown cause or you are using birth control that contains estrogen and progestin.
- Not approved for use in pregnant women.
 Let your health care provider know if you are breastfeeding.



Understanding side effects

Some people do not experience any discomfort from their medicine for hemophilia. Others may struggle when dealing with side effects. If any side effects have changed the overall quality of life for you or your child, it's time to talk to your health care provider.

Side effects of clotting factor treatment

Potential side effects of clotting factor treatment include: the immune system creating inhibitors, allergic reactions and infections.

In approximately 15-20% of patients with hemophilia, their immune system creates antibodies called inhibitors. These inhibitors attack the clotting factors being infused and make them inactive. If the clotting factors are inactive, they cannot be helpful in managing bleeding. For these patients, health care providers may try treatments such as administration of high-dose clotting factor concentrates or bypassing agents or immune tolerance induction therapy.¹

Some people may experience an allergic reaction to the infused clotting factors. If you or your child experience hives, wheezing, swelling, chills, fast heart rate, shortness of breath or chest tightness, you may be having an allergic reaction. If you or your child experience any of these symptoms during or after using hemophilia treatment, call your health care provider right away or go to an emergency room.



ASK YOUR HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

If you or your child are experiencing a symptom or side effect that is worrying you, it is always best to call your health care provider. Your health care provider will determine if you need immediate attention and the next steps.

UNDERSTANDING SIDE EFFECTS

When it's time to call your health care provider

Chest pain

This includes discomfort in your or your child's chest, esophagus (throat) or lungs. This may feel like a burning or aching chest pain. Seek emergency treatment immediately if chest pain develops while taking medicines for hemophilia, especially if the pain is:

- · Very severe
- --- Different from pain you or your child have had before
- Occurs when you or your child are doing a strenuous activity, such as climbing stairs

Vision changes

Although it is uncommon, some people have sudden changes in vision while taking their medicine for hemophilia. Call your health care provider right away if you or your child develop:

- → Blurry vision
- --- Disturbance of color vision, sharpness or field of vision



* A note on pregnancy and breastfeeding

Let your health care provider know if you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant. Some medicines for hemophilia are not recommended for pregnant women or breastfeeding women. Your health care provider may advise you to stop taking certain medicines during pregnancy or when breastfeeding your infant.

Also call your health care provider right away if you experience:

- Sudden numbness or weakness or confusion or feeling like you might pass out
- Skin rash or unusual skin reaction in the area of an injection
- The injection site does not heal within a few days
- Unusual tiredness
- Allergic-type reactions such as trouble breathing, hives, swelling of face, lips, tongue or throat, etc.
- Pain or swelling in one or both legs
- --- Easy bruising or bleeding
- --- Dark colored urine or decreased urination



Resources

| ORGANIZATION | DESCRIPTION | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| ClinicalTrials.gov clinicaltrials.gov | • A database of publicly and privately supported clinical studies of human participants conducted around the world. This is a service of the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH). | | |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) cdc.org 800.232.4636 | • The mission of the CDC is to protect America from health, safety and security threats, both foreign and in the U.S. Whether diseases start at home or abroad, are chronic or acute, curable or preventable, human error or deliberate attack, CDC fights disease and supports communities and citizens to do the same. | | |
| EatRight Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics eatright.org | National organization of food and nutrition professionals who play a key role in treating persons with illnesses offering medical nutrition therapy in a variety of settings. | | |
| Hemophilia Federation of America hemophiliafed.org 972.861.0503 | • Hemophilia Federation of America (HFA) is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization incorporated in 1994 to address the evolving needs of the bleeding disorders community. | | |
| National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/ health-topics/topics/hemophilia | • The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) provides global leadership for a research, training, and education program to promote the prevention and treatment of heart, lung, and blood diseases and enhance the health of all individuals so that they can live longer and more fulfilling lives. | | |

| ORGANIZATION | DESCRIPTION | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| National Hemophilia Foundation hemophilia.org | • The National Hemophilia Foundation (NHF) is dedicated to finding better treatments and cures for inheritable bleeding disorders and to preventing the complications of these disorders through education, advocacy and research. | | |
| Mayo Clinic mayoclinic.com | • A non-profit medical practice and research group based in Minnesota. | | |
| Patient Advocate Foundation patientadvocate.org | • A national 501 (c)(3) non-profit organization which provides professional case management services to Americans with chronic, life threatening and debilitating illnesses. | | |
| U.S. National Library of Medicine nlm.nih.gov | • Features online materials about medical issues, disorders and treatments. | | |
| World Federation of Hemophilia USA wfhusa.org | For over 50 years, the World Federation of Hemophilia (WFH) has provided global leadership to improve and sustain care for people with inherited bleeding disorders, including hemophilia, von Willebrand disease, rare factor deficiencies, and inherited platelet disorders. | | |

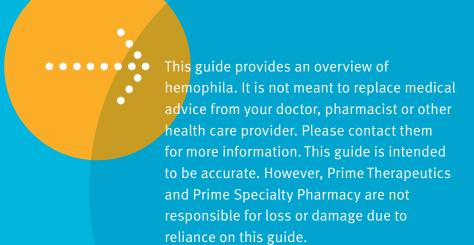
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